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Persons at a distance sending us the names of four polyent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis. No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858. NOTES OF THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE, Received by the State, Union and Planters' Banks Tennessee, at Nashville. By the Plenters' Bank.

Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, Planters' Bank, Merchents' Bank, Farmers' Bank, Bank of Paris, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, By the Bank of Te

Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tenn. Bank of America, Citizens' Bank, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Middle Tenn. es and the Union Bant Citizens' Bank,

Bank of Tennessee,
Planters Bank,
Union Bank,
Bank of America,
Bank of Chattanoga,
Bank of Memphis,
Bank of Paris,
Bank of the Union,
Bunk's Bank,
Bank of Middle Tenn.

City Bank,
Farmers' Bank,
Merchants' Bank,
Northern Bank,
Southern Bank,
Traders' Bank,
Kentucky Banks, REDUCTION OF FARE .- The passenger fare on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- There is strong latent feeling against the recent outrages on

our commerce by the English cruisers in the Gulf. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- In the Senate to-

day a resolution was offered and adopted to appoint a committee to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to enable the President to extend all required protection to our The Oregon State bill was passed in the

Senate-also a resolution adopted to promote a settlement of all difficulties with New Granada, Mexico and Central America.

In the House, J. L. Wright (formerly Assistant to Robert B. Hackney, who was removed for malfeasance) was elected Door Keeper.

The civil appropriation bill was taken up. The committee of Ways and Means reduced

St. Louis, May 19 .- The death of Brigadier-General Persifer F. Smith, took place at Fort Leavenworth on Sunday last, the 16th inst. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but appointed to a position in the army as Colonel, on the 27th May, 1846, and received the Brevet of Major-General on the 20th August, 1845. His appointment as Brigadier-General was conferred on the 30th December,

Gen. Wm. S. Harney, it is announced wil succeed Gen. Smith in command.

ONE TRAIN ON THE STATE ROAD .- The day train on the State Road, has been discontinued, and the mail leaves Atlanta on the night train. By this arrangement the mail is detained in Atlanta over twelve hours, and passengers are, of course, subject to the

We notice that the papers along the line of the Road express great dissatisfaction at the movement, and attribute it to the ultra notions of Dr. Lewis about economy. A petition to the Post Master General is suggested by the Cartersville Express.

QUEEN VICTORIA .- The rumor, which has been agitated for several years, that this lady intended to visit her American dominions, is gaining ground; and, coupled with it, is a suggestion of the strong probability that she will extend her tour to the United States; in which case it is supposed she will travel incognito-in a horn-under the title of Duchess of Lancaster. If she wants to do the thing jam up, she had better call herseif Mrs.

THE GOOD WIFE .- The influence of a good wife is immense. The power of a wife for good or evil is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom, and courage, and strength and endurance .-A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture and despair. No condition is hopeless, when the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence.

The working days in Switzerland are from fourteen to nineteen hours. The wages for children five cents a day; women, from sixteen to thirty; men from forty to

The St. Louis Democrat learns of 16,000 Texas cattle now moving northward that will be in Illinois, lown, Missouri and Kansas, in the fall.

A cotemporary thinks it indelicate for a newspaper that comes out in a "new dress," to make public mention of the fact .-Genteel people do not talk about their

The citizens of Monticello, Miss., are very much excited on the "panther question." | lygamists, gives birth to more boys than One of these ferosious animals having, it is | girls. said, invaded their corporation.

FRIENDSHIP .- Friendship is a silent gentleman that makes no parade; the true keart dances no hornpipe on the tongue.

THE REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

While a resolution in favor of the revival of the African slave trade apperas to have been thus far the engrossing topic of the Southern Commercial Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, we perceive that a number of Southern journals are also discussing the subject with a most remarkable unction .-For example, take the following extract from a late Washington letter to the Charleston Mercury:-

From all accounts the French are carrying large numbers of "apprentices" from the coast of Africa to their West India colonies. If it is lawful for them, and the English and American war vessels do not interfere with them, why should it not be lawfu! for us?-There are immense quantities of rich land in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the other Southern and Southwestern States, lying in waste and wild condition, which only want slave labor applied to them to enable them to feed and clothe millions .-Why do not the enterprising planters of the South bestir themselves-for they can, without molestation, and without violating a single law upon the statute book, enrich themselves and their section, and give employment to Northern vessels, by importing ap-prentices to their plantations? The thing must soon commence-who will have the energy to give it a trial first?

"Why not lawful for us?" For the simple reason that the existing laws of Congress upon this subject stand in the way; and because the jurisdiction over this business, in every shape and form, belongs to Congress, and not to any enterprising individual, or company, or State, or Southern Convention of any sort. Before any company, or State, or combination of States, can lawfully enter into this business of the importation of Afrihas again been put down to four cents a can apprentices, they must have the following sweeping restrictions repealed by act of Congress, to wit:-

> That from and after the first day of January, 1808, it shall not be lawful to import or bring into the United States, or the Territories thereof, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to hold, sell, or dispose of such negro, mulatto, or person of color, as a slave, or to be held to service or labor. (Act March 2, 1807.)

> It will thus be seen that this brief but comprehensive Congressional interdict of 1807 will render unlawful not only any attempt to import African apprentices, but also any attempt to introduce Asiatic coolies of any description. Thus, in the interval to the repeal of this act, should any attempt be made to inaugurate in the South the business of the importation of Africans or Asiatic coolies, as slaves or as apprentices, it will become the duty of the President to enforce the law. That is all, but for all practical

purposes that is quite enough.

for the revival of the African trade? They are not the 340,000 slaveholders of the South. for they know that any large infusion of negro laborers from Africa would seriously depreciate the cash value of their existing slave property, and that this would probably be only the beginning of the mischief. As they now exist, the relations between the whites and the slave popolation of the South are perfectly harmonious, and perectly understood between the two races. But throw into any slaveholding community there a lot of wild Africans, and is it not probable that their contact with the native negroes will demoralize the latter to a great extent? and, in proportion to their infusion among the native slaves, may we not conclude that this demoralization will be increased? There is great difference between the slave holding system of our Southern States and that of Cuba. In the one case it is a patriarchal system, comprehending the most harmonious relations of protection and dependence; in the other it is a despotic and merciless system, the mortality of which among the negroes can only be supplied by the African trade, and can only be indemnified by the rich tropical products of Cuba.

But this agitation of the revival of the Afcican slave trade is a mere scarecrow, a mere device of desperate and reckless Southern politicians who are not slaveholders, for sectional party purposes. The Southern slaveholders, as a class, have had as little to do in getting up this agitation as the New York merchants. But the Northern nigger worshipers are taking up the matter with the same avidity as the Southern political nigger drivers; and from the progress they have already made on both sides, it is very likley that within a year or so we shall have an exciting brush upon the subject between the anti-slavery dirt enters and pro-slavery fire enters in Congress .- N. Y. Herald.

JUSTICE DONE AT LAST .- Most of our readers will remember that a few years ago, Col. James Collier, Collector at San Francisco during Gen. Taylor's administration, was branded as a defaulter. The matter was carried into the Courts by the United States, and has only been recently settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, by a final decision declaring that, instead of being indebted to the Government, that a considerable sum was equitable to Col. Collier.

An Opinion .- President Woolsey, of Yale College, says it seems to be an ascertained fact that there is a tendency to produce boys rather than girls, both when the wife is young and when the husband is considerably older than the woman. He refers to a German physiologist in support of his assertion, and claims that polygamy, contrary to what has been asserted of the Mormons and other po-

A London chemist professes to have discovered a fluid that will dissolve any known this relationship, that ripens as naturally insubstance. Can't our fire caters send over to affection as buds into fruit, or tadpoles inand get some of it to dissolve the Union with? to bullfrogs.

TERESTING TO SHERIFFS.

The following correspondence from the West Tennessee Whig, bearing upon the duties of Sheriffs in connection with the election in September next in regard to a constitutional Convention, will be read with interest, especially by Sheriffs:

CORRESPONDENCE. JACKSON, TENN., May 8, 1858. Hon. M. Bullock :- Dear Sir: We under-stand that you are the author of the set, of the last Legislature, directing an election to be held in the several counties of the State. in the coming month of September, to ascertain the sense of the people of Tennessee in regard to holding a Convention for the purpose of "Amending, revising, and forming a new Constitution." If you were the au-thor of this measure of course no one has a better right to construe its provisions; you will therefore be so good as to explain the 3d section, which we append below.
Yours, truly,
OATES & PARKER,

Eds. W. T. Whig. in this State, shall, after giving sixty days' notice in writing in each civil district in their respective counties, and in some newspaper printed in the county, (if there be one,) and if not one, in some newspaper printed in Knoxville, Nashville, Jackson and Memphis open and hold an election, at the several places of holding elections in their counties, on the first Thursday in September next, as

JACKSON, TENN., May 8, 1858. Messrs, Gates & Parker-Gentlemen : In reply to your enquiries, I beg leave to state, that I penned the Act referred to in your let-ter, and it passed in the shape in which it was presented by me to the House of Represertatives, with the exception of the fifth section, which is an amendment made in the Senate and concurred in by the House.

The third section was designed to give the reatest possible publicity of the time of holding the election, and require the Sheriffs of all the counties, in which there is no news-paper printed, to publish the time of holding the election in some one newspaper printed in each of the places mentioned, to wit: Knoxville, Nashville, Jackson and Memphis. Very respectfully, MICAJAH BULLOCK.

WASHINGTON, May 19. In the Senate to-day the fishing bounty receal bill was passed by a vote of thirty to

The House adopted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to Congress copies of all documents relating to the transfer of the Sloo grant.

The appropriation bill is up. Mr. Boyce made a important report in fa

or of the modification of the tariff, in which he ignores all protection. The government asks Congress to authorise

new loan of \$15,000,000. Judge Loring to-day took his seat as one

the Judges of the Court of Claims. The President has communicated to the Senate a message, in which he states that he clamorous and enthusiatic in their appeals James, to demand the dismissal of the British officers who recently outraged our flag on the Gulf; and also pecuniary satisfaction, in case of loss. He also stated that he intends to hold Spain responsible for the outrages permitted in her waters; and insists that prompt measures shall be taken to prevent a recur ence of such interferences.

Several ships have been ordered to cruise on the coast of Cuba.

Bogus Gold Reports .- One of our cotem poraries has published a letter purporting to be from Charles W. Lowrie, Keokak, Iowa to the London Times, giving an account of the great excitement raised in Keckuk from the discoveries of gold mines in several coun ties of said State. The writer of the letter in question says that in Warren county alone over four hundred men are working in the gold mines there, making from five to fifteen dollars a day." But it is a little remarkable that our first information of these astonishing discoveries and this great excitement, should come from the London Times. The letter is evidently a land speculatior's trick to entice emigation into Iowa. Simultaneously, a report comes up from Georgia "from reliable gentleman," to the Richmond Whig, that lately, about two and a half miles from Altona, in said State, there has been discovered "a vein of gold, of richness equal. if not superior to any ever discovered in this country," which, we suspect, is "all my eye. and Betty Martin." Some "reliable gentleman" perhaps, may have land for sale near this great gold mine, but the trick is becom-

FUN IN PROSPECT .- In the New York Pimes, of the 13th inst., we find the following bit of information:

Parson Brownlow has found an antagonist n Cincinnati-the Rev. Abram Pryne, who challenges the Parson to a discussion on slavery. Brownlow inquires what Church Pryne is connected with, and second, whether he is a white man or a gentleman of color. Pryne replies that he is a minister of what are called Union Churches, or Independent Congregational, and that his father is a Hollander, and his mother's father was a Scotchman, and though not a very white man, there is not a drop of African blood in his

The editor of the Whig announced a week or two ago, that he had accepted a banter from some champion of abolitionism, and we presume Pryne is the man. We hope our neighbor has found a "foeman worthy of his steel." The meeting, we understand, will take place some time during the summer, at Philadelphia. A Cincinnati paper says Pryne is "a perfect singe-cat.-Knox. Register.

A BROKEN LEG,-Joseph A. Wood, who had his leg broken in Quebec twenty-seven years ago, the same leg broken in South Carolina ten years ago, and in New Hampshire two years ago, was decending the stairs of a hotel in Worcester on the 10th ult., when he slipped and broke it for the fourth time. After this he concluded to have it cut

The first step toward love is to play with a cousin. There is a "freedom from starch" in the intercourse of young people of

FIEND-CAN IT BE!

Governor McWillie of Mississippi, is charged by the Vicksburg Southron with having pardoned out of the Penitentiary, a man named Dyson, who had assassinated another man named Nelms, for which he was simply sentenced to the prison for 15 years. That

paper says of the criminal: He waylaid his victim with whom he had a deadly feud; brought him down the first shot, and then, emerging from his hiding place, taunted his dying victim with words of insult and reproach, and finally concluded by placing the muzzle of his gun to the body of Nelms and fired the second time.— This shot produced instant death, and so lose was the gun to the victim that the flesh of the murdered man was burnt by the explosion. Having completed the work of slaughter, he deliberately mounted his horse, rode to the house of Nelms, called his wife out, and informing her that he had murdered her husband directed her where to find his

mangled corpse!

Dyson is a blood stained, blood thirsty, incarnate fiend. He is not a man, but a ferocious tiger, and Governor McWillie has no more right to turn such a beast loose upon the community than he has to open the cages of a whole caravan of tigers. His anticedents are well known, too, and they should have forbidden all hope of Executive elem-ency. The murder of Nelms was not his first taste of blood. He had previously, in a most base and cowardly manner, murdered a law-yer named Moss, of DeSoto county, by shoothim in the back as Moss rode from him. ing him in the back as Moss rode from him. He had murdered three of his own negroes, and one of them in a manner so horribly appalling as to cause the death of his own

the victim of his fiendish rage was a woman. taking offence at something the woman did. he rose, drew a bowie knife and with a single blow ripped her open. His wife swooned, and when she awoke to conclousness he had the negro's heart out, and, with it upon his knife, he thrust it into her face! She swooned again, and the result of her horror and fright brought on convulsions, from the effects

The Palestine (Texas) Advocate of the 28th ultimo, says that most of the cotton from that region has already been sent down the Trinity by steamers. The same

The cool mornings are somewhat injurious to cotton, it being rather a tender plant than otherwise. Corn is doing finely, and the wheat crop is decidedly promising. There is every indication of an abundant sweet mast, and, in fact, all kinds of fruit, this season .-Our farmers are in fine spirits, and have every reason to be so. The prospects before them are certainly very encouraging.

BANKS IN CONNECTICUT .- There are seventy six banks in Connecticut, with an aggregate capital of twenty million six hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars. To insure their better

First, That the banks be prohibited from paying interest on deposits. Second, that they be prohibited from making loans on call. Third, that their circulation be amount not exceeding seventy-five per cent. on their capital stock. Fourth, that they be required to make monthly returns of their condition to the bank commissioners. Fifth, that they be required to keep on hand an amount of specie equal to ten per cent. on the total amount of their indebtedness, and if during any month their average amount shall not be equal to this requirement, all discounts shall cease until they shall be restored to

W. H. SEWARD ON HIS OLD HOBBY .- We had supposed from the liberal views of Mr. Seward on the Army bill, that he was about to take a wider range for 1860 than the narrow platform of the slavery agitation; but it appears from his late speech before a repubican caucus in Washington, that he sticks to the pigger like a brother. We would admonish him, however, that this will never do. First of all, as the Northern anti-slavery candidate, he must displace Fremont, Banks, Chase, Hale, and others; and then, should he secure the anti-slavery nomination, he will have to contend against one or two opposition conservative candidates, and against one or two democratic candidates, including, perhaps, the "Little Giant" as the Douglas anti-Lecompton candidate. Seriously, Master Seward, the nigger platform and nothing else will land you high and dry with Birney, Van Buren, and Hale. Try it.

An English paper states: "Yankee steamers are so light on the Western rivers. that they can jump over a sandbar, float easily on wet grass, and are obliged to lie at anchor

when there is a heavy dew." SUICIDE OF AN AUTHOR .- The New York papers contain the melancholy intelligence of the death of William Henry Herbert .--The painful event was brought about by his own agency, and domestic troubles are assigned as the real cause. Mr. Herbert was one of the most popular novelists of the present day, his nomme de plume of "Frank Forrester," being familiar as .household words. throughout the Union.

TEXAS .- We take the following paragraph

from the Galveston News of the 8th : From all sections of our State, except in the grasshopper region, we have the mos flattering accounts of the growing crops, and the prediction that crops of all kinds will be larger than have ever been seen in the State before. It has been estimated that the cotton crop will exceed a quarter of a million of bales, and that the wheat crop will not fall short of two and a half million bushels.— Sugar cane is looking remarkably fine, the late rains having been of immense service to it; and of corn there will be more than enough for all the wants of the people. Altogether, few days ago, in Richmond county, N. C., a we can congratulate ourselves on our pros-pects, and that we are anything but behind in the race of progress.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION - IN- | A TALE OF HORRORS-AN INCARNATE | BULWER ON THE DESTRUCTION OF | JERUSALEM.

A few weeks ago Sir E. Bulwer Lytton with the following powerful and dramatic description of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus:

Six years after the birth of our Lord, Julea and Samaria became a Roman province, under subordinate governors, the most famous of whom was Pontius Pilate. These governors became so oppressive that the Jews broke out into rebellion; and seventy years after Christ, Jerusalem was finally besieged by Titus, afterwards Emperor of Rome. ragedy on the stage has the same scene of appalling terror as are to be found in the history of this siege. The city itself was rent by factions at the deadliest war with each other-all the elements of civil hatred had broke loose-the streets were slippery with the blood of citizens-brother slew brotherthe gransries were set or fire-famine wasted those whom the sword did not slav. In the midst of these civil massacres, the Roman armies appeared before the walls of Jerusalem Then for a short time the rival factions united against the common foe; they were again the gallant countrymen of David and Joshua -they salied forth and scattered the engles of Rome. But triumph was brief; the ferocity of the ill-fated Jews soon again wasted itself on each other. And Titus marched on -encamped his armies close by the wallsand from the heights the Roman general gazed with awe on the strength and splendor

f the city of Jehovah. Let us here pause-and take, ourselves, nournful glance at Jerusalem, as it then was. The city was fortified by a tripple wall, save on one side, where it was protected by deep and impassable ravines. These walls, of the most solid masonry, were guarded by strong towers; opposite to the loftiest of these towers Titus had encamped. From the height of that tower the sentinel might have seen stretched below the whole of that fair Territory of Judea, about to pass from the countrymen of David. Within these walls was the palace of the kings-its roof of cedar, its doors of the rarest marbles, its chambers filled with the costliest tapestries, and vessels of gold and silver. Groves and gardens gleamng with fountains, adorned with statues of pronze, divided the courts of the palace itself. But high above all upon a precipitous rock, rose the temple, fortified and adorned by Solomon. The temple was as strong without as a citadel-within more adorned than a palace. On entering you beheld porticoes of numberless columns of porphyry, marble and alabaster; gates adorned with gold and silver, among which was the wonderful gate called the Beautiful. Further on, through the vast arch, was the sacred portal which admitted into the interior of the temple itself all sheetregulation the Governor in his measage, sent large as a man. The roof of the temple, even on the outside, was set over with golden

ed over with gold and overhung by a vine tree of gold, the branches of which were as spikes, to prevent the birds settling there and defiling the holy dome. At a distance, the whole temple looked like a mount of snow, fretted with golden pinnacles. But, alas, the veil of that temple had been already rent asunder by an inexpiable crime, and the Lord of Hosts did not fight with Israel. But the enemy is thundering at the wall. All around the city arose immense machines, from which | gone. Titus poured down mighty fragments of rock, and showers of fire. The walls gave waythe city was entered-the temple itself was stormed. Famine in the meantime had made such havoe, that the besieged were more like spectres than living men; they devoured the belts to their swords, the sandals to their feet. Even nature itself so perished away, that a mother devoured her own infant; fulfilling the awful words of the warlike prophet who had first led the Jews towards the land of promise-"The tender and delicate woman mongst you, who would not venture to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness-her eyes shall b evil towards her young one and the children that she shall bear, for she shall eat them for want of all things secretly in the siege and straitness wherewith thine enemy shall distress thee in thy gates." Still, as if the foe and the famine was not scourge enough, citizens smote and murdered each other as they met in the way, false prophets ran howling through the streets-every image of despair completes the ghastly picture of the fall of lerusalem. And now the temple was set on fire, the Jews rushing through the flames to perish amidst its ruins. It was a calm summer night-the 10th of August; the whole hill on which stood the temple was one gi gantic blaze of fire-the roofs of cedar crashed-the golden pinnacles of the dome were like spikes of crimson flame. Through the lurid atmosphere all was carnage and slaughter; the echoes of shricks and vells rang back from the Hill of Zion and the Mount of Olives. Amongst the smoking ruins, and over piles of the dead, Titus planted standard of Rome. Thus were fulfilled the last avenging prophecies-thus perished Jerusalem. In that dreadful day men still were living who might have heard the warning voice of Him they crucified-"Verily, I say unto you all, these things shall come upon this generation. * Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them that are sent to thee. behold your house is left unto you desolate!" And thus were the Hebrew people scattered over the face of the earth, still retaining to this hour their mysterious identity-still living proof of the truth of those prophets

fulfilled eighteen centuries ago, upon the Mount of Calvary. The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad in April, were \$107,000, or \$15,000 less than last season. The Eric Road continues to show an increase over last year .-The Michigan Southern receipts for April stood \$180,133, against \$239,455 in 1857 .-The Terre Haute and Alton Road carned in April \$85,000 against \$73,276 last year.

had scorned or slain-still vainly await-

ing that Mesciah, whose divine mission was

SHOCKING TRAGEDY .- It is stated that a negro man, belonging to Britain Chapel, armed with an axe, entered his master's An exchange paper says:-"It is a so dreadfully mangled two of his children last month of the last year of the century .- axe. Fortunately a loaded gun was at hand, ted. The husband quietly submitted, rumor ing him instantly.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The New York Express of the 14th says; "There are some railroad calamities which may be delivered a lecture in Lincoln, which city he classed among what are called "acts of God;" has for a number of years represented in but "rotten bridges" are not of that class, nor Parliament, on the early history of Eastern of any class which should escape the examinations. He gave an outline of the history nation and just punishment of the law. Here, of the Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Egyp- through the gross neglect of the managers tian, Greek and Jewish nations, and closed of the Central Road, two trains have been precipitated through the lumber of an olddecayed bridge; and, while several lives have been lost by that carelessness, others have been maimed or wounded for life. There is no possible excuse to offer the public, or their friends, except absence of malice prepensewhich, from such carelessness, however, the law will almost infer; and hence, if the managers escape a criminal prosecution-a civil prosecution and civil damages they cannot

hope to escape-they will be lucky men. The damages awarded by juries to the surviving relatives of the killed, or to the maimed-coming as they do, not from the manager's own pockets, but from the pockets of the stockholders-are no adequate punishment, though a remuneration to the afflicted. These damages, however, we repeat, are no punishment, except to the stockholderswho, for this calamity, cannot be considered blameable, at least, at present, and only to be blamed hereafter, if they continue these managers in their places.

But the Central Railroad, we fear, has become a political, rather than a railroad corporation, and hence, in some degree, above the law, as it makes the law-makers on both the Republican and Democratic sides of the House. Before the Legisture we clearly see it almost omnipotent; and, in the State Conventions, both of the Republican and Democrats, it dictates just what candidates it pleases. We have reason to doubt, then, whether | dy, he took the temperance pledge, and bemanagers, thus makers of the law, are not above its punishments.

DEATH, INSANITY, AND THE DUNGEON .-The sad consequences of vice were never more strikingly exhibited than in the following paragraph, which we copy from a late New Orleans letter. It is truly a melancholy case, and it should prove a solemn warning to persons tempted to depart from the path of virtue:

The grand jury of this parish has found a bill of indictment against George W. Harby, who severn! weeks ago, shot H. C. H. Stone, whom he charged with seducing his daughter. The bill was found on Saturday last .-The trial will probably take place in the course of a month or six weeks. Public opinion now seems to be that the homicide was totally inexcusable, and that young Stone community as a teacher of youth; now he murder. Stone was just entering life with peculiar advantages, was prospering in business, and surrounded by a host of confiding friends; now a cold grave enwraps him. The daughter is young and highly educated, was beautiful and greatly admired; now she is maniae, it is said, and her future happiness

BUILDING UPON THE SAND.

BY ELIZA COOK. 'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed, For so the world has done Since myrtles grew, and roses blew,

But have a care, ye young and fair, Be sure you pledge with truth; Be certain that your love will wear Beyond the days of youth.

For if you give not heart for heart, You'll find you've played the "unwise" part, And 'built upon the sand.'

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have A goodly store of gold, And hold enough, of shining stuff, For charity is cold.

But place not all your hopes and trust In what the deep mine brings; We cannot live on yellow dust Unmixed with purer things.

And he who piles up wealth alone, Will often have to stand Beside his coffer-chest, and own 'Tis "built upon the sand.'

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise, And soothe whate'er we can; For speech should bind the human mind, And love link man to man.

Let deeds with language dwell; The one who pities starving birds,

The mercy that is warm and true, Must lend a helping hand, For those who talk, yet fail to do, But "build upon the sand."

"Is there any difference in the pronunciation of horse-stealer and horse-dealer?" inquired a student of his instructor.

"The difference, if any, is very slight," was the reply, "either in the pronunciation or definition."

The student caved.

Brown's vacant lot, happen to fall and tear his pantaloons, who is responsible for the ground rent thus created-could Brown com- the office he left. pel Smith to settle the rent with a potato

It is said the early birds pick up th worm; but the gentlemen who smoke and ladies who dance till two or three o'clock in the morning, will do well to consider that the worm picks up the early birds.

VERY ACCOMMODATING .- The New York Express announces the separation of a fashhouse and killed his master and mistress, and that the lady had never liked her husband: did not now, and desired to withdraw from fact, not, perhaps, generally known, that that they cannot survive. Dr. J. Ewin was the firm. She would return to her family Washington drew his last breath in the last sent for, and while attending the mangled and, while she had no ill-feeling towards her hour, in the last day, of the last week, in the children, was attacked by the negro with his "leige," her happiness was in being separa-

happiness at the expense of his own.

A PRECIOUS JURY .- The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer has the following article touching a portion of the Tipton Jury, which turned the murderer Bolton loose!

We learn from a gentleman, who came down from Covington yesterday about noon; that three of the notorious twelve, named Joseph Vaughn, William R. Archer, and Joseph Maxwell, whom the Grand Jury indicted for perjury, in serving in the Bolton case, have been arrested and placed in the jail at that place to await trial. Another one named Elijah Webb, against whom a similar indictment has been made, has taken "time by the forelock" and rendered himself invisible to the eyes of the sheriff, by flight. But we understand that a faithful officer is close on his trail, and does not intend to cease pursuit until he is deposited in the same quarters now occupied by his three above mentioned partners. Joseph Ward, another of them, has been sentenced to serve thirty days in the county prison, for cruelly beating his wife, and he is also recuperating at present on the aforesaid limbo with the others. It is said that there is another indictment for assaulting some one with intent to kill, hanging over him, which he will have to answer as soon as his thirty days imprisonment shall have expired. An indictment for murder has been brought against yet another of the "celebrated dozen" named John M. Phillips, who, we believe, has given the required bond of bail. The Grand Jury has also found a true bill against William T. Lone, for bribing some of the jury in the same case-he also gave security for his appearance. This, indeed, is sudden retribution upon those men who have perjured themselves and basely perverted the laws of their country, which hould have been as sacred to them as their

MORE THAN A PLEDGE NEEDED .- Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, better known as Tom Marshall, a politician of remarkable eloquence and marked peculiarities of character, while a member of Congress contracted drinking habits, which threatened his ruin. As a remecame distinguished as a public advocate of the cause. After several years abstinence he fell into his former habits. Recently at Cincinnati, in a lecture on Temperance, he made the following allusion to his early resolutions and his attempt to carry them out:

"Every word of that was written in the deepest sincerity. It was felt most heartily. I was confident in myself. When I look back upon that speech I see in it a boasting, vauntng tone that makes me feel ashamed. In that speech I defied a demon-I defied the devil-and the devil attacked me and I fell, like Lucifer, through pride. I needed the lesson to teach me not to rely wholly on my-self. But I have come to myself, in the beautiful words of that beautiful book which we call the Bible. I go out now in an humbler mood, and modestly seek a support outside of myself. I lean upon a stronger arm has met an unmerited fate. This is truly a melancholy case. The father is comparative. this last effort that I delivered this address ly an old man, and heretofore stood well in to-night, for I feel that if I fall now, I shall

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR .- The New Orleans Bulletin severely censures Senator Hammond for calling some of the free laborers of the North "white slaves" and the "mudsills of society," and then overhauls the Providence Journal for asserting that the people of the South consider labor humiliatng. That journal indignantly says :

"We utterly deny and repudiate with scorn and indignation the allegation of the Journal, that labor is disgraceful in the South, that here 'men are ashamed to work.' It is like! ous. Labor is no more disgraceful in the South than in the North. There are tens of thousands of white men in every Southern State who toil daily in their fields and workshops day by day and month by month; and many of them side by side with their slaves. And we should like to see the man bold enough to tell these men that they are thereby disgracing themselves. We incline to the opinion that he would not assert it twice .-He would find the motives in favor of immediate locomotion irresistible!"

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta Lecompton speaks thus : "Kansas is destined to continue in her territorial condition for some years to come. In no sense of the phrase is she entitled to admission into the Union, and the only object of the Administration in urging the passage of the Kansas bill was to arrest the excitement which was agitating the whole country, growing out of the contest going on in Kansas as to whether it should be a free or a slave State. That contest is over. The Territory is hopelessly freesoil, and her domestic institutions are settled. Hence, there is no longer the same necessity for her admission into the Union; and as she has neither the population nor moral position to entitle her to State sovereignty, she will have to wait for a more convenient sesson to obtain an entre into the great family of States.

1-7" "I don't believe it's any use, this vaccination," said a Yankee, "I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of the winder a week arter, and got killed!"

Newspaper subscribers are infallible indications of man's moral honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest, he will cheat the printer in some way-say he has paid when he has not If John Smith should, while crossing or sent the money and it was lost in the mail. or will take the paper for years without paying, and then move off and leave it coming to

> Deaf lady-"What's his name?"-Young lady-"Augustus Tyler." Deaf lady -Bless me, what a name! Bust his Biler Eliza, you must be making fun of me,"

El Paso, in Mexico, consists of about eight thousand inhabitants, and extends along the Rio Grande for a distance of eight miles. The valley of the Rio Grande is composed of some of the finest soil to be found ionable couple -- no cause assigned except on the continent. Large quantities of grape are cultivated, which is the staple product of

PHOSETICS .- At a recent examination of a western school, says the Illinois Teacher. the word erysipelas was spelled thirty-two different ways by a class of thirty-six pupils. He died on Sunday night, 13 o'clock, Dec. 31, with which the Dector shot the negro, kill-says, being perfectly willing to advance her Only four spelled it correctly, and one was sensible enough not to try it.